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OFFICE OF SECURITY ANNUAL REPORT

Personnel security and integrity of both staff employees and industrial contractor employees received continued strong emphasis in FY 1981. While stringent security screening of applicants constitutes the foundation of the personnel security posture, the Agency has two other programs which are oriented toward periodic screening of onboard employees. The newest of these programs, the Probationary Employee Screening Program, and its companion, the Five-Year Reinvestigation/Repolygraph Program, continue to pay dividends in terms of ensuring a healthy personnel security posture.

The Industrial Security Program is concerned with the physical and technical security environment of industrial facilities as well as personnel clearance activities. Under this program, over 5,200 industrial contractor employees - most of whom will work on the development and operation of overhead collection systems - were subjects of background investigations in FY 1981. A companion effort, the Industrial Polygraph Program, continues with over 1,200 contractor employees being afforded polygraph interviews during this period.

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Concomitant with this strengthened personnel security effort was increased emphasis on the physical and procedural aspects of the total security program. As a result, security audits were conducted at 64 industrial contractors and at Government offices where Sensitive Compartmented Information is maintained. In addition, the expanding use of computers in various information handling systems in both Government and industry increasingly presents a serious challenge to the protection of sensitive data contained in these systems. The Office of Security is devoting considerable resources to this area.

The standard security practices of this Agency entail periodic audio countermeasures (ACM) inspections at our facilities, both foreign and domestic. Accordingly, over 400 ACM inspections were conducted at installations around the world in FY 1981.

Another area of concern included continued attention to the physical protection of overseas facilities and personnel, including families. Some ☐ facilities were visited by physical, technical and personnel protection specialists, while safety surveys were conducted at ☐ foreign installations. These programs, though hard hit by the unprecedented rise in overseas travel costs, must and will continue as a very high priority for years to come.

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The increasing complexities and challenges in the intelligence security field described above are not unique to this Agency. Other member agencies of the Intelligence Community have similar concerns. For example, the Department of State is directing increased attention to the security of its foreign installations and the personnel assigned to them. Several agencies face common personnel security processing problems, physical security challenges and computer security concerns. Because of the similarity of these security issues, member agencies are moving increasingly toward the adoption of uniform standards of physical and personnel security criteria, use of interagency security training facilities and sharing of compartmented facilities at industrial contractor locations. The DCI Security Committee has been and continues to be the motivating force in this trend.

Other Community security activities of the Office of Security included significant support to the Moscow Embassy security effort and to the implementation of the Community-Wide Computer-Assisted Compartmentation Control (4C) System. The increasing demands of protecting intelligence agencies cannot be met with the limited resources available unless interagency cooperation becomes a part of our daily routine.

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*Register file
with Annual
SSA Long
Report*

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Calendar year 1980 was a very active period in terms of developing new incentives for service with the Agency both overseas and domestically. During this period ~~of time~~ we worked closely with the Department of State in the implementation of benefits and allowances stemming from the State Department Foreign Service Act of 1980. Child visitation travel, employee option for Separate Maintenance Allowance (SMA), and danger pay are a few of the many Foreign Service Act benefits implemented during 1980. In addition, the Agency was similarly aggressive in establishing internal benefits *to solve problems* unique to the Organization. Specific examples of these accomplishments include:

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a. A \$200 allowance for residential security improvements for employees overseas.

b. A liberalization of Temporary Lodging Allowance (TLA) payments upon return to the United States *on a terminal assignment*

c. Revisions in the overseas medical program to liberalize benefits paid,

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e. *permission granting dV*
~~Expansion~~ of delegations of authority to Area Divisions for local *(Washington)* small purchases *not to exceed \$300.00*

f. The establishment of a mechanism to permit the use of GTRs in order to take advantage of GSA's discounted air fare *contracts*

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